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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1954.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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IN A MILK HOUSE

Glimpse Into the Dairymen's Association Depot.

IS A BENEFICIAL COPARTNERSHIP

Public Has Protection—An Inspector is Wanted—Interesting Details of the Business.

The Dairymen's Association of this city is a concern upon the basis of many quite new, but entirely successful enterprises of similar nature in the United States and other countries. It is a copartnership rather than a co-operative plan. There is neither sentiment nor theory about the affair. It is the application of practical business methods and it may be said fairly and honestly that in banding themselves together the producers of milk for the public market benefit, largely and very decidedly, the consumers. So long as individuals have operated here in furnishing milk supply complaint cast aspersions upon but one house or firm or persons or company. Under the new arrangement the Association is a business concern and all of its members and financial supporters are touched when one of the customers presents a grievance. It is therefore extremely desirable on the part of the Association that patrons should be satisfied. To this end the closest check is kept upon the supply from every source. The plan of action of the Association and the benefits the members derive may be explained in a very few words. The milk from the establishments of those in the company is brought to and distributed from one common center. There are now eight dairies in the Association. These under the separate managements used ten delivery outfits in the service of routes. Four wagons are used now. The expenses are reduced in number of directions. The owners of the cows deliver the milk to the Association manager and receive a stipulated price for the same. The profits of the Association, if money is made, are divided amongst the milk furnishers, who guard their interests as producers by holding stock in the Association. This is a nutshell statement of the scheme of the concern that was first started in the Lincoln block on King street, but now in Love Building on Fort.

A. E. Weirick, who was for several years manager of the Woodlawn Dairy in Punahoa, is the superintendent for the Dairymen's Association and is a capable and alert director of the various matters entrusted to his care in the responsible position he occupies. Mr. Weirick said yesterday that as the representative of the Association he was pleased to receive interested callers at any time and show them over the establishment. There is much more to the plant, both in system and operation, than one would suppose and there are abroad some impressions or opinions about the place that are entirely erroneous. It is generally thought, in the first place, that all the milk received is thrown together and that a mixture from the various dairies in the Association goes out to the customers. The fact is that the greatest care is taken to see that the product from any dairy can be traced in order to lay blame properly or to investigate impartially when there is lodged any sort of criticism. If a customer on any route in any part of the city or in the suburbs makes the statement that the milk soured too soon or that it appeared to be weak or impure, it is known at once from just what dairy of the Association this particular milk came. Then the inquest is held. For the protection of the public and in the interest of the business methods adopted by the Association, samples of milk are taken from the deliveries so soon as the lots are brought from the dairies. It can thus be learned at once if the trouble is with the milk as it came from the dairy or if the fluid has been tampered with elsewhere. Endless dispute is avoided by this method. The samples are tested in the course of the ordinary conduct of the headquarters and if there is fault discerned the producer is notified at once.

Since the Association started the dairymen members have been advantaged by having the use of knowledge gained by the experiences and readings of all connected with the enterprise. On account of, or as a natural result of this comparison of notes, there has been much improvement in the methods of several of the dairies. The workmen have been taught how to wash the cans. Hints have been given on feeding and on the care of stock and milk in a score of directions. There has been noted at the Association plant and with the buyers a marked improvement in the quality of the milk. There is a fixed determination to keep up and improve the standard.

The Association is keen for a milk inspector. There are numerous reasons why the combination urges the authorities to provide such an official. There is forever hanging over the reputation of the Association and threatening its standing and efficiency the danger of dishonest and unscrupulous practice by some individual or group of men. Any of the members will say this. It is perhaps best to omit pub-

ication of the details, but the Association members want for an inspector a fearless and honest man with full authority and with instructions to stop wagons and inspect milk with all the persistency and shrewdness that a skilled detective would bring to the hunt for a criminal.

Milk is brought to the establishment of the Association from the dairies twice a day. There is quite a lot of work in making the tests, making the transfers to the cans of the Association and loading up the wagons. There is used every endeavor to keep the most careful check on every pint of milk brought to the place. The plan adopted is something like the scheme of the railways in handling their cars.

In the basement at the Association place there is a separator driven by an electric motor. This apparatus is a centrifugal tool. There is a steel tube into which holes have been bored. This tube makes 7,000 revolutions to the minute and the cream drops in a tiny stream from one outlet as the "skimmed" milk rushes in a white torrent from another. After a look at the impoverished milk as it comes from the separator, one can readily accept the statement that it would be difficult to palm "skinned" milk on a customer who was able to distinguish any two of the cardinal colors one from the other. The milk from the separator goes back to the dairies as food for calves and pigs. There is a sharp demand for cream that often cannot be met. When there is a surplus of cream, butter is made right on the premises and has ready sale.

Everything about the Association plant is neat and clean. It is a model establishment in every way. It is believed that the partnership will hold together indefinitely. One of the members is to leave in a few days. The Association agrees that his contract shall terminate. Others are applying for membership. There is but one concern of any size on the Island at this time that is not associated with the partnership.

According to Mr. Weirick, there is not a great deal of money in the milk business in this country. The very best cows imported fail to keep up anything like their records here. Some of the local authorities assert that a blooded cow will not give half so much milk in the Islands as in the States. Of course the cost of feeding and care is greater. Just now the feed is poor in all the pastures. This is on account of the heavy rains.

One of the pioneer dairymen in speaking of the Association yesterday, said he was with it to remain because it was run on strictly business principles. "Our losses under the old system," said he, "were incredibly heavy. Dishonest people would run up accounts and then shift to another dairy. Now they must pay or they have pillar."

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IT IS FOR WOMEN

Benefits of the Exchange Conducted By Ladies.

IS A WORTHY INSTITUTION

On a Paying Basis From a Small Beginning—A Devoted Manager. Help to Natives.

Few people beyond the ranks or groups of the workers in the various departments or bureaus can begin to appreciate the accomplishments or achievements quietly reached by the local educational, reform, religious and social mission bodies entirely outside the church. One of these, very nearly at the top of the list as to importance, is the Woman's Exchange, managed by Miss Oliver under the patronage and direction of a Board composed of prominent ladies active in all enterprises for the general welfare.

It is now about three years since the Woman's Exchange opened its doors. It then had a small room in the Way block, on King street. Now the Exchange has the old Gazette building on Merchant street and wants a branch in a better business location. At first the assistance of citizens who might be interested in such a matter was sought. The responses were hearty and sufficient. For nearly a year now the Exchange has been self-supporting and it is one of the chief ambitions of its promoters that it shall never again be compelled to appeal to the public or any section of the citizenship. The scheme of a Woman's Exchange is a simple one. It is the market of articles of household manufacture. The people who make and bring the goods are called depositors. They fix a price on the merchandise and the Exchange sells and retains a modest commission. These institutions exist in every city in the United States. They furnish work for those adept with the needle and usually have in addition to a salesroom a lunch room.

Of the depositors of the Woman's Exchange of Honolulu, 90 per cent are Hawaiians. The place is always well stocked with the handiwork of native women, girls, men and boys. From the homes of the Hawaiians comes hats, fans, leis, mats, etc. Boys in Kamehameha school send paper knives, machine turned calabashes, chess and checker outfit, cribbage boards, etc. Lately girls at Kawaiahae seminary have been making fans, a class to instruct them in this work having been started but a few months ago. Many of the native families of Honolulu are supported almost entirely by the sale of goods through the Woman's Exchange. Miss Oliver has been heart and soul in this work from its inception and speaks of it most enthusiastically and confidently. She believes that the Exchange has great and definite missions and points to the fact that through this agency Hawaiians are retaining their olden skill and genius at producing articles both useful and ornamental. The case was mentioned of one Hawaiian girl who had learned to make fans through encouragement from the Exchange and who was now in receipt of a good salary from work at home. Miss Oliver urged the establishment of the industrial class at Kawaiahae and has every reason to believe that it will be successful and of lasting benefit.

A well made native fan is not a cheap affair. It always commands a good price from either resident or tourist. There is a steady demand for hand-made calabashes and these seem to be getting more rare year by year. There is never lacking a customer with a liberal purse when a hand-made calabash is offered. There are some very large collections of calabashes in Honolulu and at other places in the group. In fact some have as great pride in a room of calabashes and many of the vessels have interesting stories. So keen is the wish for the hand-made product that amateur speculators have gone from Island to Island and from house to house buying them up. In a great many cases the maker, on account of the middleman, does not get the full benefit to which he is entitled.

One of the greatest hits the Exchange ever made was the publication of the Hawaiian scenic calendar. This idea was copied but the Exchange had a very heavy sale of the first design. Copies were shipped all over the world and both the Exchange and the Islands given a wide advertisement through the medium.

Fancy articles of needle work are always on hand at the Exchange. Orders will be taken for articles not on hand that can be produced and mending is one of the specialties. The Exchange will negotiate with any undertaking that will furnish work for a woman and there are many who need the employment. A cook book is sold and is in nearly every home in the town.

Just now the Exchange people believe themselves somewhat handicapped by the building operations at the site of the Judd block, but the business

is growing right along. The ladies who at present comprise the Board are: Mrs. J. M. Whitney, president; Mrs. O. H. Gulick, secretary; Mrs. H. A. Parmelee, treasurer; Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Miss Mattie Chamberlain, Mrs. T. D. Garvin, Mrs. Walter C. Weedon, Miss Mary Green. The idea of the Exchange was brought forth at a meeting of the W. C. T

regulate plumbing in the Kona district of Oahu.

Acting on report of the Judiciary Committee the bill for the registry of vessels passed second reading, amended to omit the provision for the attachment of stamp on the bill of sale to destroy the possibility of the constitutionality of the act being raised on the ground that the bill related to more than one subject. Third reading was set for Monday. It was announced that a separate bill covering the stamp provision is to be introduced.

The rules were suspended and notice was given of Minister Damon's intention of introducing the loan act and an act providing for internal improvements.

At 11:30 the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

The House found it necessary to barrow the Senate's chaplain yesterday morning. Rev. Waiamau did not make his appearance.

At the opening of the day's proceedings, Rep. Robertson read the report of the Judiciary Committee on House Bill 29, relating to the admission of attorneys at law. The committee recommended the bill be laid on the table.

Rep. Pogue asked to be excused from serving on the special committee to whom were referred questions and answers regarding the situation of certain telephone poles. He had so much other work to do that he could hardly do the matter justice. There was no objection and Rep. Pogue was excused. The Speaker appointed Rep. Atkinson in his place.

Rep. Kaai introduced a resolution to the effect that the Minister of the Interior inquire into the damage sustained by people living in the vicinity of Haalilamanu and Smith bridges Thursday afternoon by the action of the great flow of water in that vicinity.

He was desirous of finding what the damage had been. From what he saw there must be a great deal of loss. The House should make some appropriation to relieve the distress.

The Attorney General seconded the resolution of Rep. Kaai. Steps had already been taken toward the relief of the people who had suffered. The Attorney General spoke in praise of the volunteers who did such good work in relief of the poor people of the flooded district.

The Speaker stated he did not believe the resolution covered the ground fully. The district from Bay View mauka, was nothing but a lot of standing water. There was not outlet for this and the only way for it to disappear was by evaporation. A prominent physician had said that sickness would be prevalent there in a few days if something was not done speedily.

Rep. Pogue believed the resolution premature. If the member wished to bring in a resolution of sympathy, well and good. The Minister of the Interior might be working as hard as possible on the matter.

Rep. Robertson was of the same opinion. The resolution was out of place. It was not the duty of the Legislature to act in the matter unless it was necessary to make an appropriation. The investigation, into the Joss, was with the Executive branch of the Government. The Minister of the Interior did not need to be told to do the work he was probably already very busy on.

Reps. McCandless and Achi were in favor of the resolution. Mr. McCandless did not believe the whole ground was covered. He would support Mr. Kaai's resolution as well as another one, if it should be brought in.

Rep. Robertson moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was lost by a vote of four to six and the resolution was carried by a vote of five to four. Reps. Atkinson, Wilder, Richards, Pogue and Robertson voted against the resolution while Reps. Isenberg, Paria, Kaai, Achi, Kaeo and McCandless voted in favor of it.

Rep. Parie presented the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on Education:

Resolved that the sum of \$400 be inserted in the appropriation bill for a teacher's cottage at Kalaoa, North Kona; \$400 for a teacher's cottage at Konaewa, South Kona, and \$400 for a teacher's cottage at Honaunau, South Kona.

Rep. McCandless presented a petition from residents of the District of Ewa asking for school facilities for the one hundred or more children of school age living in the vicinity of Waipahu, Ewa, Oahu. Referred to Committee on Education.

House Bill 10, relating to release of dower, passed third reading. Reps. Pogue, Wilder, Kaeo and McCandless voting against it.

House Bill 25, relating to rights of bicyclists, bicycle riders, etc., passed third reading. Rep. Gear voting against it.

First reading of Senate Bill 3, relating to appropriation for unpaid claims. "Kue" heard from different parts of the hall. Passed first reading and second reading set for Monday.

First reading of Senate Bill 5, relating to salaries and pay rolls. The bill was about half read when a recess was taken until 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate Bill 5 passed first reading. Second reading set for Monday.

The Finance Committee through Rep. Pogue, reported as follows:

Your committee to whom was referred the message of the President recommending an increase in the salaries of the Cabinet Ministers, have had the same under careful consideration.

Owing to the large amount of absolutely necessary improvements throughout the country to the increased expenses in the care and maintenance of the improvements already carried out in the past, and to the increase asked for in the Pay Roll of the Government together with the fact that the Cabinet Ministers have not only not asked for an increase in their salaries, but have expressed themselves as opposed to any such increase, your committee would respectfully re-

commend that the recommendation of the President be not concurred in. Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

House Bill No. 17, relating to withdrawal of alcohol, was read second time by title and then indefinitely postponed.

Second reading of House Bill 53, relating to consolidation of the public debt of the Republic of Hawaii. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Second reading of House Bill 29, relating to regulation of admission of attorneys and counsellors-at-law, and to repeal Section 1072 of the Civil Code of 1859 with committee report recommending the bill be laid on the table. Report adopted.

Rep. Richards reported for the Committee on Passed bills that the members had met with the joint committee of the Senate for consideration of the resolution introduced by Rep. Robertson on Thursday. The committee had found that the two bills referred to had been indefinitely postponed after second reading and after full consideration.

A string of questions from the various members kept Rep. Richards busy for five or ten minutes. The action of the Senate was objected to. Due consideration had not been given to the bills. Various remarks had been made on the outside which showed that action had been in haste. The matter was referred to the following special committee for further investigation: Reps. Isenberg, Gear and Robertson.

At 3 p.m. the House adjourned.

ASK MORE RATIONS

Petition Comes From Setlement to the House.

Hilo Street Railway Franchise People Ask Withdrawal of Bill to Incorporate.

HOUSE.

Minister Cooper made report that the following had been signed by the President:

1. An Act amending Section 1102 of the Civil Code, relating to service of summons.

2. An Act authorizing the conviction of accused persons in certain cases.

3. An Act allowing assignees to maintain actions in their own names.

4. An Act relating to stenographers and clerks of Courts.

Rep. McCandless presented a petition from a committee appointed at a mass meeting at the leper settlement on March 10th. Following are the points of the petition:

1. That the rations of bread, rice, flour, sugar, etc., issued to the lepers, be increased so that each person shall receive a quantity equivalent to fifty cents worth.

2. That parties convicted before the District Court be granted right to appeal.

3. That friends and relatives be allowed to visit the settlement twice in a year. This would be a source of great comfort to the lepers.

This petition was referred to the special committee appointed to visit the leper settlement.

Rep. Pogue reported for the special committee to whom was referred House Bill 16, entitled, "An Act granting a franchise to construct, maintain and operate an electric street railway in and about the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii." The latter part of the report is as follows: "The introducer as well as the President of the Hilo Electric Light Co., having intimated that they desire the withdrawal of this bill, your committee would recommend the bill be laid on the table."

Minister Cooper announced his intention to introduce the following:

1. "An Act to amend Sections 1 and 2 of Chapter 36 of the Session Laws of 1880, and Section 2 of Chapter 11 of the Session Laws of 1878, relating to Foreign corporations.

2. "An Act to extend certain provisions of Land Act, 1895, to Private Lands."

Rep. Atkinson presented a petition with the following items:

1. \$10,000 for the Manoa road.

2. \$2,500 for the Beckley road and Beckley lane.

3. \$900 for finishing the Pauoa road.

4. \$400 for the improvement of Wyllie street.

Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Rep. Achi announced his intention to introduce the following: "An Act relating to mechanics' liens."

Rep. Isenberg asked to be excused from serving on the special committee to whom had been referred the slight unpleasantness between the House and Senate in regard to certain bills indefinitely postponed by the latter body. The House did not consent and Rep. Isenberg submitted to the inevitable.

Third reading and passage of House Bill 23, relating to cultivation of grapes. Vote of 12 to 2.

House adjourned at 10:40 a.m.

WARM CONTRADICTION.

Plantation Manager Aroused On Wage Figures.

MR. EDITOR.—When a man is sufficiently well posted to set up as an instructor of his fellow men, by writing the leading article of a "leading newspaper," it can surely be supposed that he will have as much knowledge of what is going on around him in broad daylight as will enable him to be at least approximately accurate in his published statements. Now in your leader of today occurs this statement: "A Portuguese laborer with a wife and several children cannot live as a plantation laborer on \$18 per month. Here is the situation," etc., etc. You thus lead

your readers to infer that such is the rate of pay on these Islands.

Now, sir, I would ask you if this is a mistake; or a statement made through ignorance; or an intentional misrepresentation? It is a well known fact that \$18 per month, with house, fuel, and (generally) medical attendance all free, is the standing rate of pay for Portuguese. Very few of them need to remain even at that rate of pay if they have any go in them. This of course is for free men. The last lot of Portuguese that were brought to this country were shipped at \$16 per month, of course with the above mentioned privileges in addition, but they cost the planters over \$200 per man to bring them here.

On this plantation, where 25 of these contract men are working, it is a fact that, although their contracts are still running, only nine of them are in receipt of the bare \$16 for which they were shipped. The other sixteen are receiving all the way between \$18 and \$32 per month cash, besides above mentioned privileges. The free Portuguese receive all the way from \$18 to \$50 per month. Further, some little time ago, the Portuguese here were admitted into the profit-sharing system, that has been so successful on this plantation, and were thus enabled to make very high wages; but, much to our disgust, they quarreled so much and so frequently amongst themselves, that we were reluctantly obliged to discontinue the extension of this privilege to the Portuguese. We also had a similar experience in allowing the contract Portuguese to load cane at so much per ton, and we know that the Portuguese Consul-General can corroborate these statements if he will.

Now, sir, I can hardly bring myself to believe that you are intentionally creating prejudice against the planters by such a misstatement as the one alluded to; and I would respectfully ask you to explain how you came to allow it to appear in your columns.

This letter is intended for publication, if you are willing that it should appear, and

I remain, yours truly,

W. J. LOWRIE.

[We refer to the rate of wages \$18.50 paid to the Asiatics, as the standard of wages paid for the cultivation of sugar cane. It may vary more or less, from time to time. It has been even as high as \$22. Even if \$20 per month were paid on the plantations, it would not affect our argument. We discuss it elsewhere.—THE EDITOR.]

The most encouraging part of this wave of prosperity lies in the fact that the man who wants a job is more likely to get it than is the gentleman who is looking for a position, and that wages are experiencing a greater relative advance than salaries.—St. Paul Dispatch.

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Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOODWARD publicly condemned the INVENTION OF CHOLEBO DYE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he repeated to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1898.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

It is a liquid medicine which removes PAIN of ANY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, recognises it ACTS as a CHARM: One dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Chisholm, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The manufacturer's name of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations in imitation.

F.R.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne

bears on the Government Stamp the name of

the Inventor DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, 120-124, 125-126, 127-128, 129-130, 131-132, 133-134, 135-136, 137-138, 139-140, 141-142, 143-144, 145-146, 147-148, 149-150, 151-152, 153-154, 155-156, 157-158, 159-160, 161-162, 163-164, 165-166, 167-168, 169-170, 171-172, 173-174, 175-176, 177-178, 179-180, 181-182, 183-184, 185-186, 187-188, 189-190, 191-192, 193-194, 195-196, 197-198, 199-200, 201-202, 203-204, 205-206, 207-208, 209-210, 211-212, 213-214, 215-216, 217-21

DR. GUPPY IN FIJI

Interesting Introduction to the Islanders' Customs.

MORNING BATH IN A SHARK POOL

A Week Spent at Levuka Not Badly Put In—Picturesque Scenery

When I awoke on the morning of January 23d, I had to rub my eyes several times before I could satisfy myself as to my exact position on the surface of this sphere. I had some vague notion of having been in a storm at sea, and when my wits became sufficiently clear I found myself in the house of the chief or bull of Lavoni, a village in the center of the beautiful Island of Ovalau. The rain was coming down in torrents and the wind was howling dismally around the house. Looking through the mosquito curtain, I could make out on the floor the prone form of the bull who had completely enveloped himself in a white sheet. Away in the far corner of the building two men were squatting down talking together in very low tones, whilst a few young Fijian brats lay sleeping in all attitudes on the matted floor. A dusky stillness prevailed as the doors were not yet opened, and I felt almost inclined to go back to dreamland again, when I suddenly reflected that there was a good bathing-pool in the river hard-by and the rain-storm having passed, in a few minutes I was on its banks and enjoying the luxury of a morning plunge. Whilst I was lazily floating about admiring the luxuriance of the vegetation that lined the stream on either side, the brake of bamboos, the tree fern still dripping with the recent rain, the tall tree nearly concealed with creepers, and the slender areca palm that leaned slightly over the water, I observed the chief watching me intently from the neighboring bank. His "Saanda Saka" or "Good morning, sir," did not sound as pretty as the Hawaiian "Aloha," and I was on the point of wishing that I could transport the stream and its picturesque vale to the neighborhood of Punalu'u when he very quietly remarked that sometimes a kind of shark found its way into the bathing-pool. My ideas as to upsetting the arrangement of the universe quickly vanished and I scrambled out to a certain extent in a hurry. On returning to the house, I had no sooner adopted the Fijian attitude of lying on one's stomach on the mat and staring at a vacuum when it stalked the female members of the establishment, bringing hot steaming edibles of various sorts; one had a dish of breadfruit, another of the "tivilo" or wild yam; a third brought in a plate of fish and large prawns, whilst the fourth bore a kettle full of sort of fish broth. Then there were bananas, and a pine-apple, and the fruits of the Dawa which are something like those of the Chinese Utehi. The Fijian in fact does not fare badly. The soil begrudges him nothing and in the forests they find at hand fruits and wild yams in abundance. But I am digressing. The breakfast is finished, and the chief's marama (i.e. wife) who has been sitting at a distance attentively watching my performance advances towards me with a small basin of Fijian ware containing water. In this I wash my fingers in the orthodox fashion not unmindful of the sad fate of the young missionary who astonished those around him by quaffing the contents of his basin. The chief follows my example which elicited a deep groan of "Ai matua" from the men sitting near. This is the same exclamation that they make use of when the chief drains the ava cup and then in a lordly fashion sends the empty cocoanut vessel spinning in the midst of the circle formed by his admiring friends. It signifies "Oh Wonderful!" but has ludicrous resemblance to "Oh Mother!" or "Ay Murther!"

It was Sunday morning, and whilst the women were donning their clean white gowns and the men were arraying themselves in their Sunday sundaes, the native drum or "lali" sounded through the village summoning the members of the little community to church. I was, however, on other errands bound, attended by my man I started on a tramp down the vale. This fellow was a bit of character in his way. With an expression on the border-line between sagacity and imbecility he might have played many parts. When it suited his purpose he appeared as stupid as an owl. At other times when the light of intelligence displayed itself in his features he might have passed for a sage. However, we got on very well, though he was apt to indulge in the procrastinating ways of his race. We have here an abominable word that is responsible for more laziness and impudence than even "pau" and "pilikia." It is "Maia" and its literal meaning is "Bye-and-bye;" but it will carry you over Fiji. There is a delightful sense of futurity about this Fijian word which represents the negative side of human activity in these latitudes, embodying, as it does, the maxim of never doing today what you can put off to the morrow.

Nothing of special interest occurred during my ramble. I had to cross the river about a score of times, the water owing to the heavy rains reaching sometimes up to my middle, and it was often a little ticklish work stemming the rapid current. When I arrived at a little village named Bureia, the good people were all coming out of the

ANSWER IS MADE**Oahu Railway Company Replies to the Government.**

Alleged That the Public Desires to Create a Monopoly for Itself—Argument On Harbor Rights.

In the case of the Minister of the Interior vs. the Oahu Railway and Land Company as left pending by the demurrer decision of Judge Stanley filed in the Circuit Court a few days ago, an answer has been filed by the defendant corporation. The reply includes a series of charges covering about a dozen long pages of typewriting. Many direct allegations against the Government are lodged. Following are excerpts from the answer:

"Defendant admits that the Hawaiian Government has started to make certain wharves in the harbor of Honolulu and plans further wharves therein, but doubts whether the same or the plans thereof can be characterized as improvements to said harbor, and alleges that the improvements and plans of improvement adopted by the officials of the Hawaiian Government, so far as the public has been admitted to a knowledge thereof, indicate that the Hawaiian Government is adopting plans that will destroy a large amount of available wharf room in the harbor of Honolulu and defendant charges that the plans laid out are without authority or sanction of law or the Legislature and rest in the mere intention or hope of the present administration and may be abandoned at any time, and that such plans indicate that the main purposes thereof is to reach and destroy the defendant's right to acquire any wharf room in the harbor of Honolulu and to reach and take away from the defendant its freightage business in Honolulu harbor, which the defendant charges the Hawaiian Government covets for its own uses and purposes, and that the alleged wharf improvements if carried out would do little to meet the real requirements of shipping, commerce and trade, though it would accomplish, if the Court does not intervene, the seizure and absorption of the trade and wharfage business built up by the defendant corporation upon the strength of its charter, the railroad laws of this country and a special contract made between the Hawaiian Government and the defendant corporation.

"This defendant denies that the wharf land of the Hawaiian Government according to plans given out to the public, if so taken will be taken under any powers vested in it by law.

And while admitting that the Hawaiian Government proposes to take all the wharf room of the harbor and to

create a monopoly thereof in behalf of the Republic, denies that the purpose of taking such wharf room is to erect and maintain public wharves, and further denies that the wharf property named in the complaint is necessary to be taken by the Hawaiian Government for the purposes of erecting and maintaining wharves, defendant

alleging the truth to be that the purpose of the Hawaiian Government in shutting out all citizens, private parties, and corporations from access to the harbor of Honolulu except over wharves constructed and owned by the Government is primarily to secure the wharf trade now enjoyed by the defendant corporation and by others having interest in and owning wharf room on said harbor, and defendant denies that it is the purpose or plan of the Government to utilize even the wharf lands that it now has in its undisputed possession and control, and in this connection defendant alleges that the plaintiff are arranging their plans for the exclusive occupation of Honolulu harbor so as to destroy the rights of this defendant corporation to any harbor front thereon without the inconvenience or expense of compensation to the defendant corporation for damages which would result to it from such exclusion.

"The defendant denies that the land covered by said notice is being used for public purposes or for the sailing, navigation and anchorage of vessels, but says the truth is that the only portion of said land or right of way that is put to any use, is that portion occupied by the wharves and slips built and used by defendant and a narrow right of way thereto from Honolulu harbor and that such use is exclusively by defendant, and that otherwise the land condemned by the defendant corporation consists, as the plaintiff's complaint alleges, or unclaimed and unused land within the ebb and flow, but too shallow for vessels.

"Defendant charges and says that by virtue of laws and contracts it has a vested power to acquire and enjoy sufficient wharf room upon the harbor of Honolulu, for the purposes of the business it is authorized to promote and carry on under the laws and contracts aforesaid.

"One of the two large pumps at Pala plantation is in position and the other nearly so. The necessary pipe is soon expected. By use of these pumps, the annual crop will be largely increased it is still very rainy.

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one

of the most valuable and efficient pre-

parations on the market. It broke an

exceedingly dangerous cough for me

in 24 hours and in gratitude therefor,

I desire to inform you that I will never

be without it and you should feel

proud of the high esteem in which your

Remedies are held by people in gen-

eral. It is the one remedy among ten

thousand Success to it—O R. DOW-

NEY. Editor Democratic, Albion, Ind.

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Benison, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for

the Hawaiian Islands.

church and when I sat down in a very sloppy condition in the chief's house with half the village in their Sunday best squatting all around me, I felt the contrast in our attire to a very considerable degree. In a few days after this I returned to Levuka and this leads me to say a good word for this struggling little town. Levuka has seen better days. It once was the seat of the Government, but since that was removed to Suva, it has to depend on its own efforts for existence. To a great extent isolated it has built up a commerce of its own and owing to the energetic efforts of its inhabitants it has acquired an independent position that will enable it to pass securely through any stormy weather that may come over the cold.

It is very picturesquely situated

and at the first glance quite captivates

the fancy of the visitor. I will not de-

scribe it, but tourists from the North

Pacific would do well to get off the

mail-steamer at Suva, and spend a

week or more at Levuka.

If inclined for active exercise they will be able to ramble about the mountain slopes of a really lovely little tropical island.

Through the initiation of the Governor

a bi-weekly steam-service with Suva is

on the point of being established. The

hotels are excellent and the charges

not at all excessive.

H. B. GUPPY, M. B.

ANOTHER VICTIM**Portuguese Laborer Lost His Life On Mani.****Government Bridge Carried Away****Heaviest Rain On Record Since 1851.**

(Special Correspondence).

MAUI, March 26.—During Thursday, the 24th, a Portuguese laborer, named Manuel Gouveira, of the Wailuku Plantation was killed at Waiehu, by the plantation railroad train loaded with cane coming from Wailea. It seems that he was loading cane with cane from a flume when the engine going at slow speed, struck him, knocked him down and partially ran over his body, causing injuries which resulted in almost immediate death. It is stated by witnesses that that the laborer was entirely responsible. When the cars are alongside the platform from which the cane is loaded, a space of only about three feet is left. The Portuguese had been jumping across the track and was in this way caught.

Gouveira was about 45 years of age. Gouveira was about 45 years of age. He leaves a wife and 5 or 6 children. Sheriff Baldwin is holding the coroner's inquest today in Wailuku Court House.

Last evening, a most enjoyable dancing party was given by the young men of "Puunene" in the large Spreckelsville hall. Three or four sets in the "square" dances enjoyed the enlivening music of the Spreckelsville brass band. The program of the evening was not completed until a late hour.

During a storm of last week, the bridge over the Government road at Keanae, Hana, was washed down to the sea-shore. The bridge was made of very heavy timber fastened by iron rods.

The present season is said to be the most humid and stormy one since 1851. At Kokomo the residents state that it has rained every day since January 1st. Kula rarely ever in its history has had such a rainfall, many a field of corn having been washed away and destroyed.

Today, L. von Tempsky will sell at auction several small lots of land situated at Kaluanui, Pumonale, Alelele, Kokomo, Makawao, etc.

The H. C. Co. have 12 or 15 men at work at Kahului beach putting in piers for the new landing. Two sets of sheet iron cylinders which are to be filled with concrete have already been placed in position and the laborers are at work on the third set. The new landing will extend further out into the bay than the old.

During the 21st, the schooner Albert Meyer, Merchant master, arrived in Kahului from Honolulu in ballast. She departed for San Francisco, the 25th, with cargo of H. C. Co.'s sugar.

During the same day, (the 21st), the barkentine, Robert Sudden, Birkholm master, arrived in Kahului, 62 days from Newcastle. She brought a cargo of coal for Kahului R. R. Co.

During the 24th, the brig Lurline, McLeod master, arrived in Kahului 11 days from San Francisco. She brought a cargo of general merchandise for H. C. Co. which she will discharge at the old landing.

Kahului bay which has been quite rough for some time past is much more quiet today.

One of the two large pumps at Pala plantation is in position and the other nearly so. The necessary pipe is soon expected. By use of these pumps, the annual crop will be largely increased it is still very rainy.

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient pre-

parations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours and in gratitude therefor, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand Success to it—O R. DOWNEY. Editor Democratic, Albion, Ind.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers

Benison, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for

the Hawaiian Islands.



DAWSON'S INTREPID MISSIONARIES.

Rev. V. C. Gambell and wife are Presbyterian missionaries in Dawson City. They started the first church in Dawson, after much trouble, but it was burned. Now they have obtained the opera house and are holding services there.

The Usual Order Reversed.

Old Fashioned methods "don't go" nowadays. It used to be considered sensible to advertise just before the holidays. Of course, that was stupid.

We want to boom our business NOW, and that's why we want to remind you that we carry the handsomest, as well as the cheapest,

Parlor and Bedroom Furniture.

REPAIRS AND UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.

RUBBER STAMPS
AND
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY . . . MARCH 29, 1898

LEGISLATIVE DUTY.

About one half of the time prescribed by the Constitution for the length of the Legislature session has passed, and yet the one supremely important, vital question which goes to the existence of the white man on these Islands has not been touched. The members of the Legislature are honest, patriotic and prudent. But they are occupying their time in matters, which however, important, are insignificant in comparison with the question regarding the political control of these Islands, either with or without annexation.

Does the Legislature propose to adjourn without adopting or providing some plan, if any can be devised, for settling the question of what the backbone and sinew of the State shall be made of? While the policy of the whites here is outward appearance a drifting one, it is in its results a most vigorous one.

The Portuguese substantially confess like the Anglo-Saxon that they cannot compete with the Asiatics. Neither Anglo-Saxon nor Portuguese can complain. The Asiatics were "cordially invited to attend" by the State itself.

The census of childbirths is very significant. The Asiatic females number 7,644 already. It is only a question of time when the 30,735 excess of Asiatic males over Asiatic females will decrease by marriage, and the childbirths will increase more rapidly than ever. The merchants, the mechanics, the laborers of the American and European races say that it is now only a question of time when they will be crowded out by Oriental competition. So that while the present dominant force here is without any pronounced policy regarding the future, there is a decided, strong vigorous policy in existence, created by our deeds in the past and sustained by our actions in the present. Plantation wages, the inability to purchase land in many places, the existence of the deadening leasehold system, the demands for more Asiatic labor, the absence of diversified industries are facts which of themselves create a most vigorous policy. These brush away political platforms, and idle talk about what ought to be done.

Some say that we are now at the parting of the ways, and must make the choice of the road ending in the Orient. Some of our own people and some of our intelligent visitors, and good annexationists too, believe, on the other hand that we were at the parting of the ways years ago, and that we cast the die in 1886, when we earnestly begged for Japanese immigration. These reluctantly believe that we are rapidly traveling along the Oriental road of our own accord, with our backs towards America, though we wave, and shout for the American flag. There are some who believe that we are yet at the parting of the ways.

It is for the Legislature to determine what ought, and must be done. In its silence, it simply endorses the present active policy of our deeds. It sees us well along the Oriental way, and remarks "Sorry for it, it can't be helped." Perhaps it cannot. If so, let us find out what the situation is, and if nothing can be done, let us accept the conclusion, whatever it is.

We repeat what we said yesterday. It is the bone and sinew of a Nation which determines its political institutions in the end. If the bone and sinew here has not already been determined by our own acts, it is the solemn duty of the Legislature to go into committee of the whole, on the state of the Nation, and settle this one great underlying question, beside which nearly all other questions are trivial. It is important with annexation. It is vital without annexation. If the Legislature does not arrive at some conclusion about it at its present session, it is quite evident that the policy we now practice but are careful not to preach will be come more and more vigorous.

AN INDUSTRY.

A correspondent says "Get away from generalities about diversified industries. Come down to business. What is practicable? What can be done?"

This is a fair way to put it. We reply. What is practicable for one set of men is not so for another. What is practicable for one set of men. The history of industries is the record of the failures of one set of men followed or paralleled by the successes of another set of men.

Any scheme that is good or practicable in itself may be bad and a disastrous failure for want of the right brain to promote it. Nine men out of ten fail, down a track during the night, for good reasons in every where they undertake. The tenth for an equally good reason succeeds. We will give the Kahului company from information of its counsel Mr. Chas B. Wheeler, who is also one of its directors and

the community has pluck enough to work the matter up. The man who can succeed in doing it is a rare man, and unless he is a "missionary" in his self-sacrifice, will prefer a large salary from an established industry.

Forty years ago a quiet, energetic man went into the woods of Northern New York, and settled in Johnstown. He began to tan deer skins in a small way and these he cut into gloves and employed the farmers' daughters to sew them on the sewing machine. He gathered in a few workmen, mainly Germans, from the small glove factories of Prussia. Others came into the business. The quality of the gloves improved. The trade extended. Today, over 4,000 women are engaged in sewing gloves. It is a light, clean business. Much of it is done in the little homes scattered through the country. The two places, where the business centers have five banks, and it is often said that one could see more well-dressed young country women in those places, owing to the good wages, than could be seen elsewhere in the State. The material now used for glove making in that section is sheep and lamb skin, much of which is imported.

The best glove is made from kid skin. The demand for them is so large that well dressed kid skins steadily rise in price. We have abundance of kids here, but the skins are spoiled or ruined for glove purposes, because they are not properly prepared. The peasants of Europe raise these kids, but carefully see to it that the skin is not scratched or injured. Nothing of the kind is done here. The tanning of the skin requires simple implements, some tubs and scrapers. We have here the resources for producing a kid glove equal to the finest Parisian, with the great advantage that we can have the skins at first cost. Glove cutting is a trade. The cutters are easily obtained. The sewing of the gloves is now largely done by the "overstitch sewing" machine, which gives excellent wages.

Here are the resources for a successful manufacture of fine kid gloves. There is no limit to the market for a fine article. Here is an opportunity to use the mountain lands in "goat culture," and also to give that which is most valuable in any community, a steady source of income to women, who may sew the gloves at home. The markets for gloves are the world.

If this industry were established every girl in the Kamehameha and Kawaiaha school would be able to take care of herself.

But the establishment of such an industry means hard unremitting labor, the use of the best brain. No doubt many incompetent men are ready enough to undertake it. But the competent man, can be found? "Competent" men become more valuable every day. We have drawn a pretty picture of a new industry. But there is not "sand" enough in the community or in the Legislature to put this, or any other industry on its feet, even although the Asiatic tide has silently risen to their feet, and wets their shoes. Their eyes are fixed in devotion upon the beaming face of the great sugar god.

THE RAILROAD CASE.

For the information of the general reader the case of the Hawaiian Commercial Company vs. the Kahului R. R. Co. may be very briefly stated as follows:

Captain Hobron, about the year 1878 constructed a railway from Kahului to Wailuku. When Claus Spreckels obtained a Crown lands lease of the Wailuku Commons, he gave Captain Hobron the right to lay track over his land, from Kahului to Hamakuaupo, but the document stipulated that the track should not, among other things, interfere with crops, etc., or with "other improvements now on said land, or hereafter to be made thereon." The road to Wailuku has been in operation about 20 years, and until the present time no serious question has been raised about its right of way. The Hawaiian Commercial Company having succeeded to Claus Spreckels rights, now disputes the right of the Kahului company to maintain a track from Kahului to Wailuku on the ground that there is apparently no instrument in writing authorizing it, and that the only document in existence is the grant given by Mr. Spreckels to Captain Hobron which fixes Hamakuaupo and not Wailuku as the terminus. The issues involved are the construction of the terms of this document which are not clear when taken in connection with certain facts admitted by Captain Hobron in securing a right of way to Wailuku the rights acquired by one set of men founded or paralleled by the successors of another set of men.

The Commercial company on the advice of its counsel Mr. Chas B. Wheeler, who is also one of its directors and

did not approve of the act of the Commercial company in laying down the cross track during the night time. The Court held that this company could prosecute the Kahului company as trespassers and so establish the rights of the parties.

This paper described the course of the Commercial company as one of "sharp practice" to which exception is taken.

The reasons for the midnight construction of the crossing were considered in the proceedings before the Court, and Mr. Wheeler, the counsel for the Commercial company, said that it was done so as not to interfere with the day traffic of the Kahului company. He also said that if the attempt had been made to put down the crossing in the day time, some member of the bar "on some pretense" on behalf of the Kahului company, might obtain an injunction and prevent the crossing. In other words he put it, that because some wicked member of the bar might induce the Court to do an unwise and illegal thing, and involve the Court itself in "contributory wickedness," he advised the Commercial company to jump in, get possession and discuss rights afterwards. In stating that some member of the bar might under "some pretense" get out an injunction against the Commercial company, he declared his fear of being the victim of some decidedly sharp practice, and to forestall it by the midnight movement. It is not very complimentary to our Courts to intimate that a member of the bar on "some pretense" could use them to defeat justice. A clever lawyer knows the value of possession in a legal controversy.

The midnight act, while it is sometimes advised by eminent lawyers, is frowned upon by the Courts, as it tends to bring on just what Courts exist to prevent personal collisions, the taking of the law into one's own hand. When a claimant horse that is in B's possession, and B refuses to give him up, the Courts set their faces against A's breaking into B's pasture and taking away the horse. A may have absolute right to the horse, but the Courts are created to settle the dispute. Acting on "the advice of counsel," the Kahului company might put 2,000 men at work, and tear up the crossing. There would be a private warfare. It was this dangerous step towards provoking personal conflict, subversive of law and order, that we called sharp practice. It does not involve any personal dishonesty on the part of counsel adopting it.

On the merits of the case, it may be that in opening up a new line of transportation, the Hawaiian Commercial Company is doing the public a great service, and is deserving of cordial approval.

COFFEE PRICES AGAIN.

What we desire to get from the Bulletin is what will the coffee planters get, not from the prime grades of coffee, but from his entire crop. What will be the average for the whole? If he picks 10,000 lbs. what will he get for the 10,000 lbs. good, bad, and indifferent?

He may get 40 cents per lb. for the best grade, but that will not pay him, if three-fourths of his crop grades low. The N. Y. Tribune quotes Central American 6 to 18 cents. Jamaica 7 to 15 cents. So our coffee may be quoted 6 to 18 cents. But the value of the crop cannot be determined from such figures.

We have before us account sales recently made in San Francisco, of our coffee at 12½ cents gross, 10 cents gross, 11, 10 and 9 cents gross. This is ungraded coffee.

The Foreign Office hand-book states (p. 35) in its estimates of yield, that 75 acres will produce in the sixth year 100,000 lbs. of coffee, that is about 1,800 lbs. per acre, and values it at 18 cents per pound.

The "tenderfoot" therefore, is lead to believe that the entire crop is prime, and will bring 18 cents. Only a percentage of it is prime. Some of it would hardly bring 7 cents. Therefore the statement is very misleading. It tends to destroy the value of the estimate. There is a "boom" ring in it. We will now abide events and await the trade report.

THE PALAMA KINDERGARTEN.

Until the establishment of free kindergartens, modeled after the Froebel system, what to do with the children in the thickly settled districts was a problem which disturbed metropolitan school boards for years. Legislatures passed compulsory education laws and specified the age at which children should enter school. Before they reached that age they played in the street, then the truant officer did the rest. Honolulu has successfully solved the problem. The descriptive article on another page shows what excellent results are being obtained from kindergartens whose pupils are children surrounded by most unpromising environments. The effects of the training are not confined to the children.

The parents are reached. Each child has some inherent qualities which the kindergartner is able to assist in developing by the individual study of the ways of raising home

without much thought the theory that it was best to raise cotton, and buy everything else, they have in fact, kept themselves poor, though they have the grandest money crop of the world, because they have almost the monopoly of climate, and snap their fingers at "protection." Yet the statesmen, the economical writers, the bankers of the South have earnestly preached the great need of raising food at home. Within 15 years, there has, however, been some improvement in this matter, and the small cotton planters who now raise their own supplies are independent, comfortable, and prosperous.

Yesterday a Senate Committee recommended the passage of the bill to establish a public park at Palama to contain something over three acres of land. The Research Club and many citizens desire to use a portion of the land for a playground for children. They have promised to raise funds to assist in putting the ground in proper shape, and to provide benches, a bandstand and other attractions. The park is as necessary as the kindergarten, and its good influence, as exhibited in similar institutions elsewhere, upon the mixed population of that district can easily be predicted.

NEW YORK BUSINESS MEN.

At the dinner given by the business men of New York City, on February 22d, the eloquent preacher, Rev. Dr. R. S. McArthur speaking to the toast "The Present Emphasis of American Patriotism," said that "the importance of a higher standard of political life along the whole line of public service must be emphasized," and that "high-minded, well-educated, and thoroughly patriotic young men should be encouraged to enter politics as a profession. Political life ought to rank next to the ministry of the Gospel in its mission of blessing. Civil service reform must have its place in the advancing conditions of political life." Dr. McArthur condemned jingoism, spoke for a sound currency, and advocated the extension of American commerce. In concluding he said:

"We have no unholy ambition simply to acquire territory; but we must push out into the great Pacific after trade, after honor, after perpetuity and power. All the nations today are ambitious to foster distant colonies; they are encroaching the earth with zones of national influence. Shall we not have a foothold in the Pacific? Has not Divine Providence offered us the Hawaiian Islands? There are these Islands lying like a necklace of emeralds on the azure waters of the Pacific. Shall we not accept this rich gift offered alike by the Providence of God and the suffrages of men."

The New York business men are gradually realizing the importance of the Pacific commerce, in the future. They are not influenced by Dr. McArthur's declaration that "Divine Providence has offered us the Hawaiian Islands." But a good outlet for the products of their city, which is the largest manufacturing center of the United States, will touch them seriously. Not until within a few years, has the question of outlet bothered them. Now they are beginning to think. Naturally enough, they will move slowly. In time, they will all become very good annexationists. It is a good sign when such an influential body of men listen to what is said in favor of expansion. Perhaps, the next step will be a movement by the Chamber of Commerce of that great city

SIGNIFICANT IMPORTATIONS

One of the very interesting items in the report of Collector General McStocker is that which sets forth the value of imported food for stock. The value of corn, barley, bran, hay, middlings and oats, for the year 1897, is \$42,117.

Instead of raising the food required by our stock, we follow what all political economists call the vicious system of importing what should be raised here, if it can be raised. The American protective system looks to the encouragement of the labor in producing domestic needs. We sell sugar, and buy supplies. We like the American system as far as it brings us money. But we abandon it when it comes to the policy of raising what we need for consumption. We keep close to the heels of the British sugar colonies that are now about in bankruptcy.

Our "hand books" tell us that our climate and various altitudes enables us to raise about everything under the sun, but we in fact, raise one product and buy nearly everything else, apples, oranges, peaches, grapes, cauliflower, cabbage, potatoes, horseradish, lemons are imported. In certain seasons of the year, we should be large exporters of these articles we are not.

The simple reason for not raising these supplies is the reason that the cotton planters of the United States confine themselves to cotton which is a money crop, like sugar, and for 70 years have purchased corn, wheat, hay and other products from the Western States.

Having contracted the habit of raising cotton, having neglected the parents are reached. Each child has some inherent qualities which the kindergartner is able to assist in developing by the individual study of the ways of raising home

without much thought the theory that it was best to raise cotton, and buy everything else, they have in fact, kept themselves poor, though they have the grandest money crop of the world, because they have almost the monopoly of climate, and snap their fingers at "protection."

Yet the statesmen, the economical writers, the bankers of the South have earnestly preached the great need of raising food at home.

Within 15 years, there has, however,

been some improvement in this matter,

and the small cotton planters who now

raise their own supplies are independent,

comfortable, and prosperous.

It would save some groping in the dark. Every coffee man who is prevented from making mistakes, and is kept from embarrassment by good advice, is saved to the State. We cannot afford to lose one of them.

THE MAINE AFFAIR DISTURBS FINANCES.

The effect even of a probability of war is seen in the disturbance of the finances. On March 5th, there was a decrease for the week in the bank deposits of New York City, of the sum of \$23,193,900. It is the largest decrease since 1881. Large shipments of money have been made to the West. The interior banks that keep deposits in the N. Y. City banks, have largely withdrawn them, in view of possible disturbances. Hoarding has begun by timid people. Many persons, unable to understand the situation, fear that in case of war, the Spanish cruisers will attack New York City and loot the banks. Naturally many new commercial enterprises are suspended. President McKinley understands the situation, and because he does, and moves with extreme caution, both parties unreservedly put confidence in him. Even if a submarine mine is discovered under the Maine, the President will not move, until there is ample, sufficient and convincing proof that the Spanish authorities put it there. It will be difficult indeed to get the evidence. But the President will not sacrifice a life unless it is ample and sufficient in the mind of any impartial man.

THE FIJIS AND HAWAIIANS.

When speaking of his recent visit to the Fiji Islands Prof. Agassiz stated that the British rule over those Islands is admirable. The natives are contented, and protected. All of them belong either to the Roman Catholic or Methodist Church. The Romish priests are white men, but the Methodist pastors are native. Sunday is so strictly observed that nothing is bought or sold on that day. The natives adhere to their primitive dress. The white bums who have disgraced European and American civilization in the Pacific are not permitted to settle on the Islands, without permission, nor are they allowed to own land. This paternal policy of Great Britain protects the native race, while it also fosters British trade. But the natives lose their sovereignty. They forego sentiment and obtain a most substantial benefit. This was not so much the voluntary act of the natives, as it was the result of gentle British pressure. Of course many British subjects dislike the policy, but cannot help themselves.

The native Hawaiians need the same kind of paternal government. But they would refuse it, if offered to them by any power. In dabbling with representative government, under the Monarchy, they were encouraged to believe by all classes, that they were capable of wise self-government. So they were, and are today, within limitations. But they were educated in the theory that no limitations should be put on them. Now they are suffering from defective education. Behind this defective education, is the race habit of thought, or rather feeling which can only be changed gradually by a change of environment. One cannot censure the native for thinking as he does. But the true and wise method of dealing with him cannot easily be determined, especially as the most of the people, always excepting the "missionaries," take no interest in him, and the native himself does not intend to take the advice of the missionaries.

GOOD CLASS OF PORTUGUESE.

The points we desired to make regarding a good class of Portuguese laborers and their outlook on these Islands, are only incidentally discussed by Mr. W. J. Lowrie in another column. We restate our points. First, we take it for granted that every Anglo-Saxon admits what is proclaimed by all of the 4th of July orators, for a hundred years that the solidity, strength and permanent prosperity of a nation lies in the agricultural class, that they are the "back bone and sinews of the State." This class must have "homes," that is, own land in fee simple, and they must be able to obtain a decent living from it. It is now beyond discussion that it is not of the classes that are not fixed to the soil, that the dissatisfied, the restless, the riotous, the dangerous people come. Moreover the agricultural class becomes restless and perhaps dangerous if it has to sweat too heavily for its daily bread.

Now, we have a "good class" of Portuguese, as their Consul-General says. We assume for the argument, that they are desirable, and should make up a part of the "back bone and sinews" of the nation. But, like the same class elsewhere, they must have "homes," which means land and they must be able to live "decently" in their homes. We have educated this class and their children out of the miserable condition in Portugal and the Azores. We compel their children to attend schools and get knowledge. Knowledge breeds "wants" and plenty of them.

The plantations do not, at present see the way to give this better class homes of their own. They must remain tenants at will. Every boy in America grows up with a hatred of the tenant and lease system. The Portuguese share the hatred by instinct. The statesman hates it too, because it creates a restless, dangerous class. The plantations are, therefore not desirable for this "good" class of men, as we understand the word "good." A fair and thinking man as Mr. Lowrie is, must see it.

Give one of this class of Portuguese

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists \$1. six for 35.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AMENDMENT LOST

House Votes Not to Increase Its Own Membership.

SPEAKER CAST DECIDING VOTE

Senate Postpones Action On Registry Bill to Await An Amendment.

SENATE.

Thirty-first Day, March 23.

Communications were received from the House announcing the passage of and transmitting House bills relating to the release of dower, in relation to bicycles and encouraging the cultivation of grapes. The House Committee on Passed Bills stated that they were dissatisfied with the report relating to bills rejected by the Senate. The matter had been referred to a special committee.

Senator Rice presented a petition from 59 of his constituents from the Kawaiha district of Kauai asking for appropriations of \$29,600 for various road and bridge improvements. The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Roads.

The Senate Act to extend the time for the construction of the Oahu Railroad passed third reading and was sent to the Committee on Passed Bills.

On motion of Senator Waterhouse, the third reading of the registry of vessels bill was deferred to Thursday.

The Senator said in making his motion that he had an important amendment to make.

He believed it was time for Hawaii to consider her own interests, that is the reciprocity treaty.

He said his amendment would cover some points not before mentioned.

Minister Cooper, under suspension of the rules, introduced the loan act, amounting to \$731,500, and the sundry improvement bill, amounting to \$263,800. Both bills passed first reading and were sent to the Printing Committee.

The Senate bill relating to the election of Senators passed third reading without discussion and went to the Committee on Passed Bills.

The substitute bill brought in by the Judiciary Committee to exempt only the Sailors' Home Society from taxation and omitting the Y. M. C. A. called from Senator McCandless an earnest protest. He said that if it was a church it was exempt as the Constitution made provision for them, if it was a school it would be consistent with the tax act of 1896 to exempt it.

Senator Baldwin stated his position in opposing the bill. It was not that he objected to the Y. M. C. A. Quite the contrary, its work he fully appreciated, as did everyone else in the community. He subscribed to its funds, but he believed it should not be exempted from taxation, nor should any other sectarian institution. The churches were exempted by the laws already. He believed that such exemptions encouraged the sending to the Legislature of men pledged to secure legislation favoring some religious body. The total disunion of church and state was to be desired. The experience of other nations had proved this. He classed an exemption somewhat in the nature of a grant.

Senator Brown opposed the bill. To his mind there were strong arguments in favor of refusing to exempt even church property and all other that received its protection from the Government. They should be made to pay their proportionate share to support and maintain the finances of the Government.

The amended bill was then rejected and the original passed second reading.

Senator Holstein moved the indefinite postponement of the bill to provide a park in Aala. He said that the land which it was proposed converting into a park was valued at from \$60,000 to \$75,000. For the Government to make such a disposition of valuable property he considered a piece of extravagance and the country districts ought not to be called upon to pay for such institutions at that rate which would benefit the city of Honolulu alone.

Minister Cooper supported the Hawaii Senator. He said the Executive Council had discussed the matter thoroughly and, while they favored a park for that section of the city, were now opposed to giving up such a valuable site, a site which might bring large revenue into the Government.

The President, he said, also opposed the giving up this tract of land. The Council did favor converting a piece of land, mauka of the proposed site, into a park and would entertain such a proposition.

Senator Brown supported the motion on the consideration of the value of the property.

Senators Waterhouse and McCandless spoke strongly in favor of the bill. They made a plea for the health of the residents of the districts. Senator McCandless mentioned the fact that it cost the Palama people 15 cents to return, a sum utterly beyond the means of the residents to make frequent excursions in search of fresh air.

Senator Baldwin said he was not opposed to the park. He believed in having breathing spaces for all classes of people. At the same time the value of the land was certainly worthy of consideration.

The motion of Senator Hocking to refer the bill back to the Public Lands Committee for consideration, with instructions to consult with the Executive, was entertained favorably and the bill was so referred.

Under suspension of the rules, answers to Senator Schmidt's questions were presented by the Printing Committee.

The bill to exempt coffee and ramie trees and plants and machinery for

manufacture passed second reading. Third reading was set for Tuesday.

The minor amendment of the House to Senate bill 8 were concurred in and at 11:45 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following petitions were presented:

1. Pogue—Against the amendment of the Constitution in any way whatever. This from residents of Wailuku, Maui.

2. Isenberg—From Kauai asking for a raise in the salaries of the police of that Island.

3. Ach—From J. M. Kekaula of Kau asking for an appropriation of \$500 as compensation for land taken by Government authorities for road purposes. The petition states that payment was promised by Mr. Bruner but that no money was received.

4. Ach—From D. Kahao of Kona, asking for an appropriation of \$100 on the same grounds.

5. Ach—From residents of Kau, asking for an appropriation of \$20,000 for a good road from Punaluu to the Volcano.

6. Kaeo—From H. Zerbe, asking that an item of \$726.28 be inserted in the Appropriation Bill for pay due him while employed at the Custom House.

7. Pogue—From residents of Wailuku, asking for an appropriation of \$15,000 for water works at that place.

8. Pogue—From Maui, asking for an appropriation of \$35,000 for a road from Iao to Lahaina.

9. Paris—From North Kona, asking for an appropriation of \$8,000 for a road from Holualoa to Honokau.

Minister Damon presented the following answers to questions propounded by Rep. McCandless:

"In reply to your request, 'Please state how much money has been received from taxes on coffee lands for the years 1896 and 1897,' I beg to repeat as follows:

| Divisions | 1896 | 1897 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| 1st Division, Oahu. | \$ 24.00 | \$ 24.00 |
| 2d Division, Maui. | 42.45 | 46.11 |
| Division, Hawaii. | 2,661.77 | 3,140.14 |
| 4th Division, Kauai. | 17.00 | 20.00 |

Total Collections. \$2,745.22 \$3,230.25

Rep. Ach introduced resolution to the effect that an item of \$5,000 be inserted in the Appropriation Bill for digging out and building stone walls along the Naunau stream from Naunau street to Naunau stream. Referred.

Rep. Richards was granted a leave of absence from March 9th to April 7th.

Rep. Kahauelio introduced the following resolution: That an item of \$1,000 be inserted in the Appropriation Bill for improving the road from Koae to the sea shore on Lanai.

Second reading of amendment to Article 57 of the Constitution. Rep. Kahauelio wanted postponement until the afternoon. He wished to present an important matter in connection therewith. Rep. Pogue moved for indefinite postponement. A discussion arose here. Rep. Kahauelio stated he believed he could throw the vote on the side of the passage of the bill and in case the members voted against his motion of postponement until the afternoon, he would vote for passage. As it was, he intended to vote for indefinite postponement in case his motion carried. Rep. Kahauelio was called to book by Rep. Ach, McCandless and the Speaker. It was manifestly improper for a member to make such conditions as he had on the floor of the House.

Some of the members of the House

were anxious for indefinite postponement and expressed their opinions in that direction. Rep. Richards said he was going to Hilo but if a vote was postponed any longer he would stay right here. All the members were present and the matter should be settled at once for all.

The chairman made a ruling to the effect that Rule 54 did not apply to an amendment to the Constitution and therefore a motion for indefinite postponement was in order.

Rep. Ach appealed from this ruling but the Speaker was sustained.

Rep. Gear spoke in favor of the amendment. The House had been in session about a month and had found the necessity for an increase in the membership in the House. Most of the present members were on from three to five committees and every special committee took from these. The work was therefore very much delayed.

Rep. Gear said he had not heard a single good argument against the amendment. Rep. Robertson said he had not found a single good argument in favor of the passage of the amendment.

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50 EMPTY HOMES

Cottages On the Line of the Flood
Are Deserted.

LOOKING AFTER DISTRESSED

Money Sent In—Was Threatened by An
other Deluge—Body of Japanese
Country and Suburbs—Notes.

There was a gloomy air of desolation about several of the localities of the flooded districts, even after the sun came out yesterday. Natives and others forced away from their homes by the flood had sought asylum with relatives or friends all over the city. Those in distress were given cordial welcome wherever they went. The vacant cottages were above Kaumakapili and in Aala, mauka of King street. Marshal Brown sent men to these places and saw to it that those requiring assistance of any sort were provided for without delay. There was much wreckage everywhere in the flood line. Water remained only in very low places, but the floors of the cottages were thoroughly soaked and the habitations will not be fit for occupancy for some days. About half a hundred cottages were abandoned. Upon the hint that there might be need of funds for relief work, Marshal Brown received three voluntary contributions. The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., sent \$100. Minister Damon sent the same and F. A. Schaefer & Co., contributed \$50. The Marshal carried the \$250 to Mrs. S. C. Allen, president of the Hawaiian Relief Society. Mrs. Allen had already been looking after a number of natives in straits from loss of their all. It is not believed that a large or general relief movement will be at all necessary.

In many of the little houses most of the furniture had been left. Belongings had been placed high on the walls as possible, or stacked on tables. Pigs and chickens went along with the muddy torrent. At nearly all the places the cottage doors were open. Little flower gardens and cane patches so dear to the native Hawaiians had been swept away. The fences erected by their own hands were gone to the last piece and the wood piles were missing.

There was another flood alarm yesterday afternoon. There had again been a heavy rain in Nuuanu valley. The fall registered at the Government Electric Light Station was almost two inches. Nuuanu stream was on the rampage again. Water came up to within a foot of the Kukui and Beretania bridges. Word quickly passed along the line and localities some distance from the bed of the river preparations were made for hasty moving. There would have been quite an exodus had not the flood subsided an hour before dark. Some of the house-holders in the flood line have profited by the warning of Thursday and have already started in to provide themselves with emergency walls and embankments.

The Japanese who lost his life in the flood was a painter. He was a young man, bright and at his trade skillful and industrious. He had been doing some work for Miss Lucy Peabody on Vineyard street. As the waters rose Miss Peabody gave the man permission to go and look after the welfare of some friends he thought might be in danger. The man was advised to travel via Nuuanu and either Beretania or King into Palama. He said he was not afraid of the water and that he was a good swimmer. He started, turned back, was urged to go another way and once more declared that he could take care of himself. He was seen to make a short flight and then to be completely overcome by the rush of water.

There has been diligent search for the body, but it has not been found. It was reported to have been picked up on Quarantine Island. This was a mistake.

COUNTRY AND SUBURBS.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Halstead started to drive to the city from Waialua Thursday afternoon. In the Ewa district they came to a stream much swollen. The rain was pouring down. Mrs. Halstead thought there was danger ahead. Mr. Halstead left his wife under an umbrella in the road and tested the route. He crossed and recrossed the stream, but found that in the few minutes he had been making the trial the volume of water had so increased that it would not be safe to go over the flood again and turned back to Waialua.

Much damage was inflicted in the Makiki neighborhood sold as the Bruce Waring tract and near the Oahu College grounds. There is a stream bed at the Ewa edge of the land. A number of walls had been built. The one protecting Mr. Simpson's home was partially carried away and the Simpson house and premises were injured. Chris Holt is a heavy lover. An addition to his house was detached from the main building. Geo. Ross of the Interior office, lost a strip of his lot and plants and flowers worth \$100.

In Moanalua Manoa and several other valleys the rice planters have sustained heavy losses. The rice and banana growers in Waihi were hit hard.

Dr. Reid, who is up from Waialua, reports a deluge there Thursday and a total rainfall in the village of 17 inches since the beginning of the year. Judge Luther Wilcox saw a native woman save the life of a Japanese laborer in Kaihi Thursday afternoon. The Japanese fell into the increased

Kaihi stream and was being carried to his death when the woman jumped in and rescued him. She received the slight reward of a collection taken up amongst the people who had gathered to watch the waters at work.

One man in Kaumakapili constructed a raft of two mattresses, piled some furniture on it and then discovered that the scheme was quite a success as a failure.

The boys at the N. G. H. barracks in the Executive building and the firemen were anxiously awaiting call for rescue work on Thursday.

At King street where it is entered by Keeaumoku there was on the afternoon of the flood a water depth of from two to three feet.

Senator Holstein had to wade to reach his rooms on Vineyard street. He was a school boy here during the last great flood.

The premises of John Walker and Sir Robert Herron on King street were covered with water Thursday afternoon.

Dr. N. B. Emerson will see that a story of the flood is compiled for the Hawaiian Historical Society.

Mr. Rowell says that but slight repairs to the three bridges will be required.

Nearly all of the campus of Oahu College was under water.

DOUBLE HANGING

Two Japanese Executed in the Oahu Jail Yard.

Duty of Officials Performed Without Mishap—Men Had Become Converted—Last Prayers.

The two Japanese murderers sentenced at the Lahaina, Maui, term of court last December to capital punishment, were hanged at Oahu Prison here in Honolulu yesterday forenoon. The executions took place in the makai yard of the jail shortly after 10 o'clock. There were no mishaps. Each man had his neck broken by the fall. In thirteen minutes the malefactors were declared by the physicians to be dead—entirely pulseless. The bodies were delivered over to the friends. Two hearses were in waiting. Clergy rode ahead, but there was no following of mourners. Religious services were held and the graves that had been prepared at Makiki cemetery were used.

The death warrant was read to the men by Marshal Brown in Jailer Low's office. Chester A. Doyle was the translator. The men were asked if they had anything to say. One thanked the interpreter for his services. The other said that he lived in faith and had no fear of death on the scaffold.

A selected detail brought the men through the main hallway or corridor of the jail to the scaffold. Here the binding of them was finished as they stood on the trap. Rev. H. Kihara read the 42nd and 43rd verses from the twenty-third chapter of Luke. A brief prayer was then offered by the condemned men in turn. The petitions were much alike. One was: "Father, receive my soul to Heaven." The other was: "Father receive my soul to Heaven. I thank you and glorify you for the last time on earth." "Let us pray," said Rev. Mr. Kihara in English. He followed with a brief invocation in his own language. When he had concluded, the preparations for the final act of the drama were quickly completed. At the snapping of the last trigger of the mechanism the men went through the large trap together and hung about four feet apart. Two redwood coffins were under the big tree in the yard.

From the beginning to the end the men seemed frightened and nervous, but bore up remarkably well. Rev. Mr. Kihara says this was entirely on account of their conversion to Christianity. They embraced the faith three months ago and have been earnest and constant in their devotions. Each man before baptism made a full confession of his crime.

The trap was operated with the electrical appliances used for Noa, the Molokai murderer. One of three buttons pressed set the mechanism in action. There was a man at each button, but no one knows or ever will know just the individual who started the current. Two buttons were "dummies." The men who touched the buttons were not in sight.

These Japanese hanged yesterday were named Yoshida and Sagata. The former was 33 years of age and the latter 39. Yoshida stabbed to the death with a pocket knife a woman who resisted his appeals to leave her husband. For the purposes of the crime he bought a quite heavy pocket knife and wrapped the handle with a cloth. There was practically no defense for the man on his trial. He was assigned capable counsel, but the case was a clear one. Sagata, with a big Chinese dagger, stabbed and slashed his wife to death and cut the throat of their child. The little one lived but a few hours after being so assaulted. Sagata had tired of the woman and hated her and despised the child. He had sold his wife but followed and killed her. His crime was even worse than that of Yoshida.

HAWAIIAN RELIEF SOCIETY.

Noble Practical Work Is Being Done—No "Idle Funds."

It is stated on the authority of a prominent member of the Hawaiian Relief Society that the money left from the fund established during the cholera epidemic of 1855, has not been lying idle without drawing interest.

On the contrary the fact is that ever since the epidemic there have been native families supported and cared for the number of families for the last six



THE SPANISH CRUISER VISACAYA.

The cruiser Spain sends to the United States a first class armored cruiser. She is 340 feet long and her displacement is 6,890 tons. Her armament consists of two 11-inch rifles, one forward and one aft, mounted in barbette turrets, and ten 5 1/2 inch rapid fire guns, mounted in broadside. The secondary battery comprises eight Nordenfeldts, eight Hotchkiss and four mitrailleuses, and there are eight torpedo tubes. She is protected by an armor belt, 12 inches thick and 6 feet broad.

UNIFORM TAXES

Recent Decisions of State Courts On the Subject.

Stretching a Point On the Fourteenth Amendment—Equality Is Desired.

An article on this subject in the December number of the North American Review has some statements in regard to recent decisions of Courts of law in the United States, that it would be well for the makers of our laws to consider. The Illinois Legislature passed a law in 1895, providing for a graduated tax on inheritances. The State Constitution has a provision that any tax shall be "uniform as to the class upon which it operates." The Supreme Court of Illinois held that as the law provided for a progressive tax at six different percentages, six classes as to each class. The Court further held that as rights of inheritance were creations of statute law, to deny the right of imposing taxes on such rights, would be to deny the right to regulate the administration of estates.

Mr. Usborne Will Act.

Rev. Mr. Usborne whose troubles with Bishop Willis have been mentioned in the papers and made the theme for pamphlets and circular letters, is making preparations for a bold stroke. He built St. Clement's chapel at Makiki. It is on ground leased for a short time and the Bishop of Honolulu would not permit its consecration. Rev. Mr. Usborne will open the chapel with services any how, one week from tomorrow. He will doubtless have a large congregation for the first Sunday if not thereafter. A choir is being organized for the first services.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS.

WASHBURN GUITARS AND MANDOLINS.

ARTISTS' PAINTS.

ARTISTS' DRAWING MATERIALS.

ARTISTS' PASTELS.

ARTISTS' PENS.

ARTISTS' BRUSHES.

ARTISTS' INSTRUMENTS.

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

ARTISTS' BOOKS.

ARTISTS' TOOLS.

ARTISTS' EQUIPMENT.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

ARTISTS' ACCESSORIES.

ARTISTS' WORKS.

ARTISTS' EQUIPMENT.

MIXED CHILDREN

Various Nationalities In the Palama Kindergarten.

A RIGHT MERRY GROUP

Led In Play By a Pastime Artist. Many Provisions for Their Welfare—A Noble Work.

The Kindergarten at Palama is part of the Association system, but it is the only one in which the races are mixed. It has several other exclusive features of fine interest. It is planted right in the midst of a populous district. This insures a full attendance in fair weather and a heavy percentage even on stormy days. For instance, at 10 a. m. yesterday there were found nearly forty of the little tots out of a possible fifty-two.

The Palama kindergartner is under the especial patronage of Mrs. P. C. Jones for the Association. It is in charge of Miss Anna Pope, sister of the principal of Kamehameha Girls' School. Miss Pope came from Chicago but a few months ago. She is a real kindergartner. Miss Pope is heart and soul in the work and is of course familiar with the most modern and latest approved methods. She knows the name of every member of that motley crew of babydom and is simply idolized by the little ones. She teaches them singing and motion songs and marching and games and shows them how to play with sand and clay and blocks and how to plant flowers and treat pets and sew in a small way. She has an enthusiastic assistant in all this work in the person of Miss Jessie Neill of this city.

One would think that to handle a corps of half a hundred youngsters of 4 and 5 from the homes of Palama or any other district, the voice at least of a general commanding divisions would be a quite requisite portion of equipment. Miss Pope's voice is low and sweet and gentle and she can get the attention of any child about the place in an instant. The little ones look to be about all the same size and the variation in age is not much. Up to the time the kindergarten was established the majority of them ran wild in Palama. In the early days of the school it was necessary to keep the doors closed to hold them in the house. Now they are quite under control.

The Palama kindergarten opens at 9 a. m. and closes at noon. This is the only kindergarten that furnishes a lunch and the light meal is served at 10:30. This is the idea of Mrs. Jones and some of the other ladies of the committee. In honor of visitors yesterday the tots gave a song they had learned but a few days ago. It was a novel, lively, melodious little ditty with lots of gestures. This new number is called "The Pol Man," and the onlooker can at once know how the Hawaiian national food is made. Then the little ones hummed and clapped and stamped to the air of "Irwin March" on the piano. The pianist, by the way, is a young lady of Kawahao seminary who is fitting herself for kindergarten work. There are small chairs for the children and they sit in a circle. A wide range of pastime is provided for them. There is nothing of the taint of playing by rote of "speaking pieces." They enter into everything led by Miss Pope with real zest and genuine interest and are loth to go home when the hour for closing arrives. In the sand they build fences with tooth picks and from the clay they shape all sorts of clumsy forms.

There is lots and lots at Palama chapel besides a catalogue kindergarten outfit. There is a bath tub for one thing and all the youngsters have clean faces. Then there is a medicine chest with everything needed in emergencies. Things are arranged so that the playing is just as good on a wet day as when the sun is shining. When the youngsters sit at the low tables in their little chairs they busy themselves with but very little noise till Miss Pope announces something else for them. They are a happy family. The Hawaiians, half-castes and Japanese of this company do not yet know of any racial question or discrimination.

The parents of the Palama district take a great interest, and a deep pride in the kindergarten and Miss Pope and Miss Neill have the fullest confidence of the parents of their charges. A magic lantern show was given in the hall last Saturday evening for the children and their fathers and mothers. Miss Pope went to the trouble of making a personal visit to each home and extending a verbal invitation for the evening to the parents. One place she found a native man whose wife was in the hospital, but whose little girl desired very much to attend the entertainment. The man said he would try and he brought the wee miss on Saturday night neatly dressed himself. The entertainment was the biggest kind of a success. It is the practice of the teachers to visit the homes of the little ones quite often. One of these visits some months ago saved the eyesight of a child. The little one—fair-haired and cute and bright—was suffering from an eye trouble that with a few weeks more of inattention would have meant blindness for life. This baby is now one of the happiest and healthiest of the lot.

The Palama kindergarten had a pei awhile ago. This was a big white duck and it was quite a sight to see the youngsters troop to a pond in the neighborhood and watch the duck have a swim. The duck rather pined of loneliness for it kind and a short time since the children regrettably voted to allow it to go to a flock owned

by a kind Peake who welcomes the youngsters when they call to see their old friend. One Chinese father has been so pleased with the appreciation his child has shown of the kindergarten training that he modestly last week brought to the place a pair of benches he had made and which are quite useful.



by dogs. The day we left the thermometer registered 60 degrees below zero. The Yukon was frozen, and we followed it back to the lakes and crossed the Skagway pass. We met two parties on their way to Dawson, two men having 800 pounds of condensed or evaporated eggs on sleds. The surest way to make money up there is to take provisions across the pass before spring and boat them to Dawson City as soon as the ice begins to move. Boats going down the Yukon will get in three weeks before steamers can get up the river, and of course, will find a great demand for goods at big prices."

POPULAR VERDICT.

How the Audience Voted On Kilohana Prize Stories.

On Thursday evening last, at the meeting of the Literary Circle of the Kilohana Art League, it was announced before the reading of the stories took place, that the judges of the merits of the stories had made their final awards, after much consideration. But in order to obtain the judgment of those present on the merits, a ballot would be taken, after the reading, and before the awards were made. The story titled "Kilani" was awarded the first prize by the judges, and the story "The White Queen" was awarded the second prize, as was stated last Friday.

The audience numbered 73 persons. On subsequently counting the ballots, it appeared that 56 were cast. Of these 30 awarded the first prize to the story titled "Peleg Chapman's Sharks," 15 awarded it to "Kilani," six awarded it to "Hiku i Kanahale." For the second prize, 19 ballots were given for "Kilani," 15 were given for "Peleg Chapman's Sharks," 11 were given for "The White Queen," and 8 were given for "Hiku i Kanahale." The story "Peleg Chapman's Sharks" was handed in with the understanding that it was not in competition for any prize.

The four stories, read during the evening will appear in the columns of the Advertiser, or, with the addition of several of the other stories submitted, will be published in book form. This matter has not been settled.

Happily Mated.

Miss Libbie Wilhelm, daughter of F. Wilhelm, the contractor, was married to Archie Smithies, clerk in the Postal Savings Bank, at the home of the bride's parents Thursday night, the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh officiating. Miss Lulu McWayne was bridesmaid and Mr. W. H. Wright, best man. After the ceremony, the newly married couple left for their pretty little home on Young street, whence they were followed by a host of friends anxious to offer congratulations. An elaborate Hawaiian wedding supper was served.

The New Light.

The exhibition of lighting by acetylene gas continues to attract attention in the store room at the corner of Hotel and Union streets. A number of citizens have become quite interested in the new illuminant and several will try it. The handling of the small plant required has been explained to scores of people. In the United States the gas has been on the market several years.

Maui Senatorial Election.

It is the opinion of the Attorney General that the special election on Maui for a Senator to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Horner may be held on the registration of 1894. In that year there was held the last general election for Senators and it was in that year that last registration for the purpose was made. The question may be referred to the Supreme Court.

A VIGOROUS BATTLE.

From the New Era, Greensburg.

The following is a straightforward statement of facts by a veteran of the late war.

Squire John Castor, of Newport, Indiana, is the narrator, and an honest, respected citizen he is too. He said: "I have been troubled with rheumatism in all my joints, ever since I went to the war. It was brought on by exposure there. It came on me gradually, and kept getting worse until I was unable to do any work. I tried several physicians, but they did me no good. They said my trouble was rheumatism, resulting in disease of the heart, and that there was no cure for it. Nevertheless I had lived and fought the disease for thirty years, and did not intend to die, simply because they said I must, so I hunted up some remedies for myself, and finally happened on Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I asked some of my neighbors about the medicine, for it had been used by several persons in the community, and they recommended it very highly. I procured a box. The pills helped me right away, and I continued taking them. I commenced taking them last fall, and finished taking the sixth box a few months ago. I am not bothered with the rheumatism now—the medicine has cured me. I can most certainly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"On the 4th of December, in company with six other men I started back to the United States. We had provisions enough of our own for the trip. They were loaded on sleds and drawn

Sold by all dealers in medicine



Whispering in Beauty's Ear

The secret of preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair to be found only in CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of unsightly blemishes, red, rough hands, and falling hair, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES

Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANCIS NEWBERRY & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. FURTHER DRUGS AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.
Send to Messrs. NEWBERRY for "The Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, with complete description and treatment, post free.

Food Prices Go Up—Wages Go Down—Life in Dawson—Failures.

Territory Now Taken Up.

In August last, Congressman Bodine and other leading men of Paris, Mo., sent Geo. W. Young to the Klondike. Mr. Young is the law partner of the Congressman and a gentleman of courage, resources, fine physique, perfect health and absolute reliability. The following is Mr. Young's report as given to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and sent to the Advertiser by a friend in the States:

"It took me nine weeks to make the trip from Paris, Mo., to Dawson City, and if I live to be 100 years old I will never forget that journey. I went by the Skagway trail. All that time it was one struggling mass of excited gold seekers, and was strewn with horses that had been killed, crippled or abandoned. After a series of hardships that no man could describe, I reached the lakes and made the rest of the trip down the Yukon with comparative ease. When I reached Dawson City in October, winter had already set in and fully 1,000 men had been forced to leave for Fort Yukon by high prices and scarcity of food. My brother, whom I had expected to join, had gone to Fort Yukon several weeks before after locating and prospecting a claim that proved to be worthless. The stores had long before quit filling orders for supplies, and I could not have bought enough food for a month, even if I had begged for the privilege on my knees. Flour was \$12 per 100 pounds, beans 12 cents a pound, and coffee, tea, bacon and other provisions, \$1 a pound. The stores still had a limited amount of supplies, but were holding them for those who had been in the country all season, and who were depending on them, and even they could only get a small amount per week. A newcomer or tenderfoot could not buy at any price. Wages had been cut from \$1.50 to \$1 and there was work for only a limited number. Many of the miners were not in operation because of the 10 per cent royalty the Canadian Government is exacting on the gold taken out, the owners claiming that at the present prices of supplies and labor they can not afford to operate their mines and pay royalty.

"I remained in Dawson City six weeks. I found that the richness of the country had been terribly exaggerated and that we had only heard of the bright side of it. Of course, there are a few mines that are making immense yields, but there are also hundreds of claims on which men have spent months of hard work and great sums of money and have got nothing in return. I know one man who worked for weeks and weeks sledging eighty cords of wood to his claim, and that was worth a small fortune, and after a season of hard work he was poorer than the day he started. Those who go this season expecting to secure claims will be disappointed. Everything within thirty-five to fifty miles of Dawson City has been taken and comparatively few of these will pan out a fortune. Those who are starting now will get to Dawson City early in the spring, two months before supply boats are able to get up the river. They will find no claims worth buying, and no work to be had, and unless they have plenty of provisions they will find it the most expensive spot on earth in which to exist.

"I found Dawson City to be a town of about 2,500 inhabitants, 150 of whom were women. It has a Catholic, Presbyterian and Episcopal church, and saloons, gambling halls and dance houses without number. The commonest whisky and beer a man ever swallowed retail at 50 cents a drink. Everything considered, though it is a very orderly place. The place was about out of illuminating material when I left, several mines having shut down because no lights could be obtained. I remained in Dawson City six weeks and the longer I stayed the more I became convinced that there was no show for me to strike anything.

"On the 4th of December, in company with six other men I started back to the United States. We had provisions enough of our own for the trip. They were loaded on sleds and drawn

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELMIA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Blk., Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned being appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. of Berlin.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co. of Hamburg.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 6,000,000 Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 101,650,000 Total reichsmarks - - - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. of Hamburg.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 8,880,000 Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 35,000,000 Total reichsmarks - - - - - 43,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897 \$12,954,582.

1-Authorized Capital - - - \$20,000 £ s d
Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000 0 0
Paid up Capital - - - 887,500 0 0
2-Fire Funds - - - - - 2,660,500 12 0
3-Life and Annuity Funds - - - 9,508,182 2 8
4-Reserve Fund - - - - - 12,964,582 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch 1,577,028 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,404,507 9 11
..... 24,981,235 7 2

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Materials Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER Works are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer needs is well known, that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER Works is the best possible proof of the superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

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HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Lim. Ed.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern

A LOSS OF 15 MEN POLICY OUTLINED

Nearly Half of a Bark's Crew Washed Away.

Cross Seas Broke On the Deck—A Sudden Disaster—No One Saw the Men Go—Clearing Ship.

ADELAIDE, March 1.—The French bark President Felix Faure, which arrived yesterday from Cardiff, reports the loss of 15 men at one time on 2d February, when the vessel was in lat. 43 deg 10 min. S., and long. 67 deg. E. A sea broke on board from each side, completely filling the decks, and for a time the vessel staggered under the immense weight of water. She gave a considerable list to port, and after a time the decks were cleared, and it was then found that 15 of the crew had been washed away. The suddenness of the catastrophe, together with the fact that the vessel was in heavy sea, prevented the lowering of a boat, and the vessel continued on her voyage with 16 men.

Captain Fassard states no one saw the poor fellows washed overboard, and it was not until after the decks had been cleared that it was found they were missing. Quite two miles must have been traversed before the position was realized, and the crew were so reduced in numbers, that it would have been a matter of impossibility to launch boats. It took the crew two hours to clear the ship and secure the braces. Two others of the crew saved themselves by clutching hold of their companions.

MIOWERA.

Delay In Leaving Sydney—Klondike Company.

The C.-A. S. S. Miowera, Free commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf Saturday morning, after a most pleasant trip from the Colonies. The purser reports that during the four years of his service on the Miowera, he had never experienced such a smooth trip. The Miowera discharged her usual amount of coal for the next steamer of the C.-A. S. S. line through to the Colonies and proceeded on her way to Vancouver and Victoria at 1 p.m. sharp.

The delay of the Miowera was due to no accident to the engines as was supposed by a great many people here, but was the outcome of a difference between the directors of the company. As soon as this was patched up, the steamer was allowed to proceed on her way.

By the uncertainty as to the sailing time of the Miowera, a great many passengers, both in the Colonies and here, were lost to her. No satisfaction whatever could be given the intending passengers. In consequence of this, many booked on the Alameda. The time of sailing was dependent on a telegram. This was received about 24 hours before the departure of the steamer from Sydney. A busy scene was then to be witnessed as the time was very short.

When once started on the way to Honolulu, the fate of the Miowera was a kind one. There happened to be a jolly crowd of people aboard, and all sorts of games were indulged in. Then there was the favorable weather, which enhanced, to a great degree, the happiness aboard.

Among the passengers on the Miowera were 120 Klondikers, from various places in the Colonies. They are a sturdy lot of people, who have all had experience in the work of mining, and who go with a full appreciation of the hardships that await them on the other side. Each man has from \$500 to \$1,500.

Handsome New Building.

Outside work on the new office building of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company on Queen street is about completed. The scaffolding in front will come down in a day or two now. This house is a signal hand-some structure of brick with a front of native smoothed stone and plate glass. In the interior there is already in place a large vault burglar and fire-proof and a spiral iron staircase.

Baltimore Gone.

As the Baltimore sailed out of the channel for Hong Kong yesterday the band played Hawaii Ponoi by way of farewell. Lieutenant Elliot, the Baltimore's navigator, took the big ship out. The plan of transferring him to the Bennington was changed.

The Admirals flag was transferred aboard the Bennington and the usual salutes were fired.

Schilling's Best baking powder makes the biscuits light. Schilling's Best tea makes them seem lighter yet.

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Great Britain's Position In the East.

Conduct Regulated Mainly By Business Considerations—Will Not Brook Interference.

LONDON, March 10.—The Times regards the news from Pekin as comparatively reassuring. It says: "An interval may occur during which diplomatic means may be employed to avert ill-considered action on the part of our rivals. If delay of an duration has been actually procured, Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, may be relied upon to make the most of it in the interests of peace."

"In other respects the position in China seems as far from improvement as the position in West Africa. If the report from St. Petersburg that Russia will decline to give Great Britain the information she asked be correct, the nation cannot be blamed should they put the worst possible construction on the refusal. Those most familiar with public opinion throughout the country will be the first to recognize that the present temper of the people is not to be trifled with."

"At no time since the Crimean war, not even at the moment when the special squadron was organized in January, 1897, have they been less disposed to brook infringements from any quarter on their just rights. They are perfectly convinced of the justice of their cause and the magnitude of the issues at stake, both in China and West Africa. They believe that it may become their duty to vindicate that cause in each region, and if such duty should be thrown upon them, by the blindness or perversity of others, they will not flinch from it."

"We do not make this assertion in any spirit of bravado or from any desire to rouse the warlike feeling of the country. We make it in the true interest of peace, because the greatest menace to peace lies in the danger that our rivals may fail to believe that we are in earnest until it is too late."

"Foreigners do not appear to realize the business view we take of war as of other matters where our business interests are concerned. Our conduct is regulated mainly by business considerations. If the prejudice done us is slight, we may resent it, and yet pass it over rather than face serious losses, which, as we well know, war must at the best involve to our trade; but if the prejudice done or threatened is very grave and irreparable, we are ready of the two great evils to choose war as the lesser."

"We submitted the actions in Tunis and Madagascar and West Africa, which we should have been quite justified in resisting had we thought it worth while. It seems to have been inferred in some quarters of the continent that we will submit to any amount of wrong without resistance."

"Sir Edward Grey pointed out at the beginning of the session that this was a very serious mistake. Questions about Madagascar and Tunis, he observed, were not of sufficient intrinsic importance to lead to a breach of peace between the two great powers. China might well become such a question, and West Africa stands in the same category." There is no sort of doubt that this is the view most generally accepted by all parties and all classes of Englishmen.

The issuance of the Imperial ukase ordering the extraordinary expenditure of 90,000,000 roubles for the construction of Russian warships, marks the third great stride in preparation for war this week. This, together with the British and American votes for money for the purpose of defence, means that the three powers have assigned the aggregate of \$240,000,000 for naval armament since Monday.

The total naval appropriation for the year by the British Government—£23,778,000—has never been exceeded. The nearest approach to that amount was in 1814, when £23,504,000 was appropriated for the use of the navy.

Adding this year's naval appropriation to the army estimates makes over £48,000,000 to be expended on British defenses for the year exclusive of the amounts to be spent on the Indian army and the armies of the self-governing colonies.

The naval estimates include many for making great extensions of the docks of Gibraltar, Portland and Dover and show that surveys are in progress for works at Bermuda Jamaica the Island of Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope.

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